

WANT HOLLAND TO CUT RELATION

Influential Interests at Rotterdam Begin Agitation Because of U. S. Action.

BRITISH ARE SEIZING SHIPS

Dutch Foreign Minister Sees "No Thread of Justice" in Tonnage Requisition.

London, March 22.—A report that influential interests at Rotterdam have commenced agitation to have the Dutch government requested to break off relations with the United States, because of the requisitioning of Dutch merchantmen, is contained in an exchange Telegraph company's dispatch received from Copenhagen, which quotes the Politiken's Rotterdam correspondent.

London, Friday, March 22.—Instructions for the taking over of Dutch ships were sent officially today to all ports of the United Kingdom. Between twenty and twenty-five ships, aggregating about 30,000 tons, are in United Kingdom ports.

The Hague, Friday, March 22.—"Seizure of Dutch shipping by the allied governments was unjust," Dr. Loudon, the Dutch foreign minister, declared today in the upper chamber. "Without a shred of justice," he said, "the allied governments have carried out the proposal, although the Dutch government in its reply went as far as possible to meet the demands of the allied powers."

Protest Resounding.
"The resounding protest of the government will find an echo in the two chambers and among the whole Dutch people. The government will not have to reproach itself, if the country is subjected to severe trials with not having done its utmost to prevent this injustice."

In the upper chamber, Senator J. T. Cremer attacked the United States after the foreign minister had completed his statement. The senator recalled the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson river. "A committee was sent to America," he said, "and the speaker who represented the Dutch government, was received with cheers by the Americans when he made a speech commemorating the achievement of his Dutch ancestors. Then the Americans had tears in their eyes when they saw our flag. The eyes of Americans have no tears to shed now over the dishonor of our flag."

Hoisted at Half Mast.
Senator Cremer asked what flag would be flown from the seized ships and said he hoped it would not be the Dutch flag, but that he would be hoisted at half mast. Referring to President Wilson, the senator declared: "President Wilson calls himself our friend. Well, heaven preserve us from our friends."

Other speakers also criticized President Wilson. Deputy Van Keel, a socialist, said: "The seizure of the Dutch fleet by President Wilson, under the pretext of war necessity, is a bad as the violation of Belgium by Germany on the same pretext. We will maintain our independence, come what may. The American people have been misled and their indignation will be great when they learn the truth."

America Like Brigid.
"The government had too much faith in the Dutch fleet of former American Minister Vanduyke," declared Deputy Hooft, an anti-revolutionist. "To our shame the government has not considered that often a wolf disguises himself as a sheep. America has followed the practice of a brigand by holding a pistol to our head. The allied governments have acted like common thieves."

FIVE FIRST LIEUTENANTS PROMOTED TO CAPTAINCIES

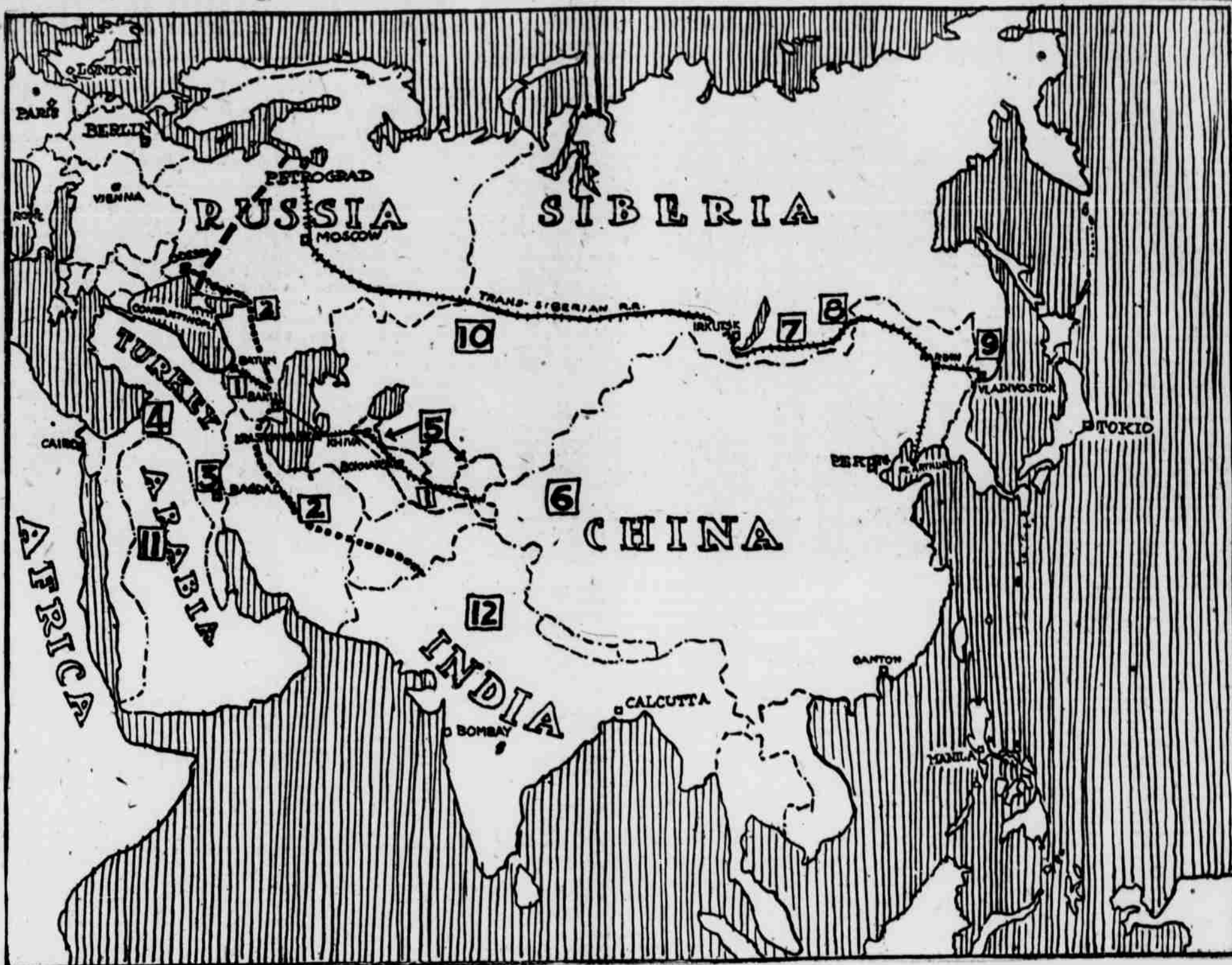
One Private Dies at Camp Sevier—Three Convicted of Infractions of Articles of War.

(Special to The News.)
Greenville, S. C., March 22.—Five first lieutenants of the 105th supply train at Camp Sevier have been promoted to the rank of captain, and three second lieutenants to the rank of first lieutenants in the national guard. The new captains are William Montford Boylan, Alexander Brunson, William P. Walker, Fred K. Honour and Peter N. Reben. The new first lieutenants are John W. Hunsbuck, Benjamin J. Boscard and J. Wiley S. Davis.
The death of Private George W. Gordon, a member of the medical detachment of the 117th field artillery at Sevier was reported today. His father, P. W. Gordon, resides at Fulask, Tenn. Wagoner William A. Woodruff, supply company, 119th infantry; Private Private Henry L. Davis, Company C, 119th infantry; Private James L. Saunders, 114th field artillery; and Private John L. Heffner, Company K, 117th infantry, were convicted by recent court-martial for different infractions of articles of war. It was learned today.

Premier of France Pleased Over Reports

Paris, March 22.—Premier Clemenceau appeared for a few minutes in the lobby of the chamber of deputies tonight and told the deputies that the news he had received from British headquarters gave him a most satisfactory impression.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO ASIA



This map shows graphically the latest war developments in the Asiatic continent, where the Germans are finding new sources of supplies and perhaps of fighting men. Through the collapse of Russia the kaiser has won a trade route (No. 1 on the map) from Odessa across the Black sea to Batum, thence by railroad to Baku, thence across the Caspian sea to Krasnovodsk, where there is a railroad running into central Asia practically to the Chinese boundary.

Another trade route, an all-land route, (2) leads by railroad and caravan from Odessa, north of the Black sea and south of the Caspian through Persia and Afghanistan to the frontier of India. Along this route the Germans are stirring up the Persians and Afghans to hostility against the English. Many of these Asiatic tribes are Mohammedans, like the Germans' allies, the Turks.

These two routes into Asia make unnecessary the kaiser's cherished "Berlin-to-Bagdad" route, which is stopped by the British forces (3) that took Bagdad and are holding most of Mesopotamia. This route is also threatened by the British force (4) marching north through Palestine.

The German plans are aided by the revolt from Russia (5) of the three provinces of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand, which have set up governments called khanates, similar to those under which they operated before the Russian conquest.

German agents also are stirring up (6) the Tartar tribes of the Chinese province of Eastern Turkistan.

The greatest part of the Trans-Siberian railroad appears to be in the hands of the bolshevik (7),

and at one point they have driven Russian regiments which have announced their loyalty to the old provisional government into Chinese territory (8) in Manchuria.

The Japanese are holding allied stores of munitions at Vladivostok (9) to prevent their falling into the hands of the bolshevik. In western Siberia (10) an independent government is reported to have been set up announcing its recognition of Kerensky as premier.

In the meantime German propagandists are hard at work in Arabia (11) trying to bring about overthrow of the new Arabian kingdom and a return to Turkish rule, and in India (12), where they are aiding Indian nationalist sentiment to keep many British soldiers occupied in policing the native provinces.

UNCLE SAM CALLS FOR 20,000 MORE MARINES

Will Take Youths Eighteen Years Old—Draft Men Eligible.

Coincident with the announcement of German advances abroad comes a dispatch to the local marine recruiting officer announcing that 20,000 more marines are to be recruited with all haste and the age requirement is reduced from 19 to 18 years. This "takes the lid off" practically, and draft men will be taken who are supplied with a certificate from their respective boards.

On June 10, 1917, the age requirement was placed at 19 years in the marines. Under the new ruling youths may join this branch of service without the consent of their parents, though if there is any doubt as to the age a certificate will have to be presented. The announcement further stipulates that waivers may be required.

U. S. AVIATOR FALLS BEHIND LINES OF Foe



Capt. James E. Miller, U. S. aviator, is reported killed or taken prisoner by the Germans. He was flying in squadron formation when his machine suddenly darted downward and landed behind the German lines. It is believed that the plane had been badly damaged by gunfire that it became unmanageable.

Artillery Fire Most Violent Endured in War

(Continued From Page One.)

The Germans are constantly bringing up fresh bodies of troops. The statement of the British war office that the troops west of St. Quentin are falling back to prepared positions indicates that the Germans, although they have broken through the British defensive system, have not pierced the entire British zone of defense. The allusion in the British statement to the defensive system may be only to the main battle front system behind which other lines have been prepared. If that is the case the Germans have done little more than repeat what the British did in the battle of the Somme when they pierced the Hindenburg line and captured long stretches of it, forcing the Germans to retreat to prepared positions in the rear.

The experiences of the attacking forces in other campaigns show that the Germans, as they progress, are likely to find their movements more difficult and the resistance of the British more effective. The more deeply they strike into the British lines the further they must move from their bases, entailing increasing difficulties in providing supplies for their troops. They must move forward over a devastated area, while the British will have the great advantage of good roads and railroads. Perhaps the greatest problem of the Germans will be to bring up their heavy artillery. In every previous campaign of this nature it has been necessary for the advancing forces to halt frequently while bringing up the heavy pieces.

Have Been Vastly Improved.
The extent of the British defenses has been a subject of much speculation, but it is known they have been vastly improved during the last winter. Earlier in the war when the offensive rested with the French and British less attention was paid to positions of the rear. The British in particular were said to scorn elaborate defensive zones such as the Germans constructed. After the defection of Russia and consequent increase of German strength in the west, however, it became necessary for the allies to consider the defensive measures, which were carried out during the winter.

At a flagged signal from the destroyer the port foremost trawler and the starboard after one clipped a small bar-tail wire, and allowed it to slide down till it touched the U-boat's hull. It was the seaplane's turn to wave a flag, and immediately there followed the crashing of two shots upon two

METHOD OF HOLDING U-BOAT MENACE RELATED

When Seaplane "Spots" Submarine Destroyer and Trawlers Hasten to "The Kill."

London, Feb. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One of the methods by which, as the first sea lord, Sir Eric Geddes, said recently, the submarine menace is being "held" is vividly described by a writer in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

A seaplane had "spotted" a submarine lying on the sea-bed. Instantly the observer's finger commenced to tap a key and, ten miles away, a long, lean destroyer and four aquatrawlers detached themselves from a pack of bounds working a covert, and hastened towards each other. As the pairs of vessels met, their wires simultaneously engaged themselves under the U-boat's bow and stern, and commenced to treat their sinuous way between her hull and the sea bottom.

Strange Thing Happened.
Then the strange thing happened. Two round, black objects seemed to detach themselves from her hull and float surfacewards, to hover a second and then to commence bobbing down the tide—bobbing down a lane much frequented by those ships that brought food, munitions of war and hundreds of other things to England's shore.

"Minelayer, eh?" called the seaplane's observer.
"That's it, lad," came the telephoned answer, "but her eggs can wait for a minute."
The trawlers now crossed their dependent cables and thus held the U-boat in a kind of wire cat's cradle. She seemed to suddenly wake from her drowse, for with a bound she tried to disentangle herself from the meshes which held her. But it was no use; the trawlers had been too long at the game to leave any loopholes, and the submarine was doomed.

"Got him," signaled the seaplane.
"Thanks," replied the destroyer. "We'll give him five minutes to come up and breathe, but no longer." That time passed, but still Fritz made no further move.

Sank With a Gurggle.
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ARCHDEACON WILL LEAVE SOON FOR FRANCE

Chattanooga Man Is Honored With Important Mission to French Battlefront.

(Special to The News.)
Washington, March 22.—Dr. W. S. Claiborne, former professor of theology at Sewanee, who has been commissioned a chaplain in the army, was in Washington yesterday. He expects to sail for France within a short time. He has been recommended by the war department for searcher on the battlefields, his duties being to recover valuable papers and possessions from the wounded and dead Americans.

Dr. Claiborne has been stationed at Fort Ogden as chaplain in Camp Warden McLean.

TWELVE HUNDRED MORE MEN TO MAKE SHELLS

Columbian Iron Works Enlarging Capacity—Have Huge Order.

Twelve hundred more men will be employed by the Columbian Iron works on the new contract with the government. When the improvements now under way are completed and all the machinery installed, the output will be increased to 2,500 4-inch shells a day. It is believed that about May 1 the plant will be ready for the new work. At this time over 800 men are at work in the plant, so that when the new contract is begun there will be 2,600 high-class machinists employed. This will be one of the largest plants of the kind in the country.

Most of the labor is composed of local men who are trained in the new work and make excellent machinists.

MOTION TO REHEAR
CASES POSTPONED
(Special to The News.)
Knoxville, March 22.—Hearing of the state's motion for a new trial in the Foster case against Mayor McMillan and Commissioner Flen, on day due to the death of the mayor's mother, Mrs. Mary McMillan, early Saturday morning. Petition may be heard next week.

PARIS GIVEN SCARE BY GROUP GERMAN PLANES

Bombs Dropped After Crossing Lines but French Artillery Fire Defeats Plan.

Paris, March 22.—(Friday.)—At 9 o'clock tonight a group of enemy airplanes crossed the lines and a certain number of bombs were dropped on Compaigne and different towns in that region. Several machines advanced further to the south but were forced to turn back by the fire of our artillery. The alarm was immediately given on Paris and a half-hour later the all clear" signal was sounded. Apparently the Germans had intended to raid Paris itself but French airmen rose to meet the oncomers and not one enemy machine succeeded in reaching the capital.

GERMAN GENERAL WHO MAY OPPOSE PERSHING



Gen. Von Gallwitz may be pitted against Gen. Pershing. German dispatches say he has been made commander-in-chief of a new separate army group on the western front, which allied observers believe has been formed to oppose the American forces south of the Verdun sector.

GAS FUMES HANG LOW OVER LINES

Americans Locate Batteries Launching Heavy Attack and Retaliatory Shelling Ensues.

BOCHES EXPERT GUNNERS

Set Example in Accuracy in Firing—Enemy Munitions Blown Up.

With the American Army in France, March 22.—(By the Associated Press.)
—The Germans launched a heavy gas attack against a certain town in our lines northeast of Toul last night. No wind was blowing and the fumes of mustard gas from the shells hung low over the lines for several hours. The batteries firing the shells were located to the right of Richcourt and our artillery was busy all morning with a retaliatory shelling.

The town shelled in the gas attack contained a certain number of Americans.

Our artillery today dropped a number of large shells into Jolt wood and after firing a few minutes secured direct hits on the target, causing a tremendous explosion, followed by dense columns of smoke as a big enemy munitions dump blew up. The first explosion was followed by two others less severe. Our shells also made direct hits in the enemy's first and third-line trenches.

An Example of Accuracy.

The Germans again have been given an example of the accuracy of the fire of our 37-millimeter guns. An enemy machine gun emplacement which has been annoying the Americans for the last two days was located and the battery of "Little Fellows," as they are known along the front, got into action, firing rapidly. Another secured a number of direct hits and put the emplacement gun crew out of commission. These small guns which are about the size of a one-pounder, are easily moved from place to place, even in the trenches.

They also secured direct hits on the junction of communication trenches as men were passing and into the entrance of the dugout which a number of the enemy were seen to enter and from which smoke was issuing. None of the enemy was seen to come out. Intermittent artillery duels have been in progress all day both on our Toul front and on the Luneville sector where American troops are in training.

Brilliant Moonlight Over All.
Three of our patrols reached the enemy's line early this morning but in the brilliant moonlight they were discovered and driven out by brisk machine gun and automatic rifle fire. Our infantry discovered one enemy patrol inside our wire. These Germans were driven off and it is believed they suffered casualties.

There was increased aerial activity today. The weather was warm and it was generally clear except for a haze which obscured visibility above the low ground. One machine with an American observer at its gun emptied a stream of bullets into a German airplane which was observed descending rapidly as though in trouble behind our lines.

Ten German machines crossed our lines last night and circled around, apparently seeking out targets which they intended to attack. American anti-aircraft guns kept the enemy at bay high that no explosives were dropped.

PRIVATE SOLDIER TAKES OWN LIFE

No Cause Assigned for Rash Act—Frank Beard Takes Carbolic Acid.

Frank Beard, a private in the headquarters company of the Eleventh Infantry, ended his life Friday by taking carbolic acid.

The body was brought to the undertaking establishment of the Harry E. Chapman company and prepared for burial. Funeral services were held from Chapman's chapel Saturday afternoon at 3. The body will be sent to Fatsen, N. J.

German Man Power Strain.

(New York World.)
Vital facts on Germany's man power and woman power, given by Cyril Brown in the article herewith, are:

Approximately 4,500,000 men, nearly a quarter of all the males in the empire, are in the army. Of these, 1,500,000 are choice shock troops; 2,000,000 are good, average troops.

Conservative estimates place the war losses up to Jan. 1 at 2,300,000 to 3,000,000 men.
Reserve from boys coming to 18 and men recovering from wounds are calculated at 700,000 yearly and as enough to meet losses. Men over 45 are held for the duration of the war, and boys start training in military affairs at 14.

Hindenburg has drafted for war work 3,000,000 boys and men militarily unfit. He has doubled the output of munitions.

Military demands, however, have caused serious man power shortages in all other civil industries. Sixty per cent. of skilled labor, and the best, is in the army.

Almost all the 1,750,000 war prisoners are employed, the British who refuse, being the chief exception, and being treated accordingly. Special food and wage inducements are given such workers, but their labor is not satisfactory. Sabotage is often practiced by them.

Hundreds of thousands of Polish laborers are almost prisoners of war. Drafting of Belgians to work in Germany was a complete failure, being a constant source of labor troubles and danger to plants, with a minimum production. Most of the surviving Belgians have been sent home.

Women have been the salvation of Hindenburg's munitions drive. They are looked upon by the military authorities as the last line of labor reserves.